YAKOBSON, G. S., Cand Med Sci -- "On reaction to histamine in various periods of [redacted] revivification of the organism following clinical death. (Data for the pathogenesis of histamine shock and 'histaminic desensitization')."
Tomsk, 1960 (Tomsk State Med Inst) . (KL, 1-61, 212)

YAKOBSON, G.S.

Problem of the pathogenesis of histamine shock. Biul. eksp. biol.i med. 50 no.9:69-76 S '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz kafedry patofiziologii (zav. - dotsent G.L.Lyuban) Novosibirskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. G.D.Zalesskiy).
(HISTAMINE) (SHOCK)

IVANOV, V.P.; YAKOBSON, G.V.

Role of root excretions in plant nutrition. *Agrokhimiia* no.4:96-107 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Institut fiziologii rasteniy imeni Timiryazeva AN SSSR, Moskva.

YAKOBSON, I.

LYASHCHENKO, M., inzhener; KISELEV, I.; YAKOBSON, I.

From large brick blocks. Stroitel' no.8:4-5 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:9)
(Kiev--Building blocks)

YAKOBSON, I., inzh.

Cyclopean facing of foundation blocks. Stroitel' no.4:21 Ap '59.
(MIRA 12:6)
(Concrete blocks)

[illegible]

1. KUZ'MIN, G. P.; YAKOBSON, I. A.

2. USSR (600)

4. Dielectrics

7. Roller for testing dielectric rubber covers and runners. Elek. sta. 23 no. 10 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

YAKOBSON, I.A., inzhener.

New clamps for connecting copper and aluminum. Elek.sta. 27 no.7: 59-60 Jl '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Electric connectors)

YAKOBSON, I.A., inzhener.

Joining buses by pressure. Elek.sta. 27 no.11:43-46 N '56.
(MLRA 10:1)
(Electric bus bars) (Electric engineering--Tools and implements)

8(3) SOV/112-59-1-2211

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika, 1959, Nr 1, p 319 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Yurenkov, V. D., and Yakobson, I. A.

TITLE: Luminous Guarding Devices on High Towers of High-Voltage Transmission Lines

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Opyt ekspluatatsii vysokovol'tnykh setey Mosenergo. M.-L., Gosenergoizdat, 1957, pp 65-74

ABSTRACT: Luminous guarding devices of the towers of transmission lines which use power from a ground wire disconnected from the ground are described. One installation uses incandescent lamps fed by a step-down transformer, and another installation uses neon high-voltage tubes supplied directly by the wire. Method of designing luminescent-tube installations and an example of computing the length of wire required for feeding four lamps are presented. An installation with a shaped neon tube under a protective glass is described, as well as operating experience with such outfits in the Mosenergo high-voltage system.

S.V.B.

Card 1/1

YAKOBSON, I. A. (Eng.)

"New Pressed Line Connectors," Operating Experience of the Mosenergo High-voltage Networks, Collection of Articles, Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1957, 79 p.

Abst.: The author lists the disadvantages of conventional line connectors (flat PP-type and oval, made by Armset'). He describes the new "Pressed" type to connector produced by Mosenergo and the portable MGP-3 hydraulic press suitable for splicing wires from 16 sq. mm. to 240 sq. mm. He explains in detail the procedure for splicing conductors by this method.

YAKOBSON, I.A.

AUTHOR: Mukhina, A.A. and Yakobson, I.A., Engineers. 104-2-29/38

TITLE: Operating experience with insulators having semi-conducting glaze. (Opyt ekspluatatsii izolyatorov pokrytykh poluprovodyashchey glazuryu)

PERIODICAL: "Elektricheskie Stantsii" (Power Stations), 1957, Vol. 28, No.2, p. 89 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The power system has in experimental operation 312 insulators with semi-conducting glazing made in 1952 - 1954. The resistance of the insulators measured with a megohmmeter is from 50 - 300 megohms, but most lie within the limits of 60 - 120 megohms. They are mostly on suspension insulators on 110 kV lines, only three are on 35 kV lines in conditions of intense contamination from chemical and metallurgical woks. Although the characteristics of the insulators are not entirely satisfactory (in prticular because of reduction of resistance after contamination) they display much less corona than ordinary insulators. The manufacturers should improve the quality of the glazing and the technology of production of insulators with semi-conducting glaze.

Insulator strings should be assembled in such a way that insulators in the string differ in resistance by not more than a factor of two. The total resistance of a string should not exceed 500 megohms for 110 kV or 1 000 megohms for 220 kV.

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Operating experience with insulators having semi-conducting glaze. (Cont.) 104-2-29/38

A method of evaluating the condition of the insulators in service should be developed and their behaviour should be investigated in regions of contamination from chemical works. In order to accumulate experience line and sub-station insulators with semi-conducting glaze should be more widely introduced into experimental operation including insulators for 110 kV.

AVAILABLE:

Card 2/2

YAKOBSON, I. A.

MUKHINA, A.A., inzhener; YAKOBSON, I.A., inzhener.

Using and testing light arresters in contaminated areas. Elek.sta. 28 no.9:91-92 S '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(Lighting protection)

YAKOBSON, I.A.

YAKOBSON, I.A., inzh.

Author's reply. Elek.sta. 29 no.1:92 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)
(Electric bus bars)

LIVSHITS, Abram Lazarevich; ROGACHEV, Ivan Sergeyevich; YAKOBSON, I.A., red.; LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhn.red.

[Generators of periodic pulses of large current] Generatory periodicheskikh impul'sov sil'nogo toka. Moskva, Gos.energ. izd-vo, 1959. 198 p. (MIRA 13:10)
(Oscillators, Electric)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4811

Khomyakov, Mikhail Vasil'yevich, and Il'ya Abramovich Yakobson

Termitnaya svarka mnogoprovolochnykh provodov liniy elektroperedachi i podstantsiy (Thermit Welding of Multiwire Conductors for Electric Power Lines and Substations) Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1960. 37 p. (Series: Biblioteka elektromontera, vyp. 23) 18,000 copies printed.

Editorial Board: Ye.D. Demidov, A.N. Dolgov, V.V. Yezhkov, A.D. Smirnov, and P.I. Ustinov; Ed.: Ye.D. Demkov; Tech. Ed.: T.I. Pavlova.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for electricians, particularly those working on electric power lines.

COVERAGE: The booklet is the 23rd issue in the series "The Electrician's Library." The authors present fundamental data on thermit welding as a means of connecting multiwire conductors. They describe methods of assembling conductors (with up to 500 kv current) for welding loops and spans of the LEP (Electric Power Transmission Line). Also discussed are the experiences of the "Mosenergo" (Moscow Regional Power System Administration) and other organizations in the introduction and use of cables welded by the thermit method in the high-voltage networks. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

Card 1/3

S/091/60/000/012/007/007
A163/A026

AUTHOR: Yakobson, I.A., Engineer

TITLE: Connection of Multi-Wire Conductors by Means of Thermite Welding

PERIODICAL: Energetik, 1960, No. 12, pp. 28 - 32

TEXT: The article deals with the joining of multi-wire conductors by means of thermite welding. Data are furnished on the technology of thermite welding in general, welding of copper, aluminum and steel-aluminum conductors, and the exploitational experience gathered with welded connections. Multi-wire conductors are connected best with the help of thermite connecting pipes. Thermite welding may be carried out under any weather conditions. In winter, the quality of the welded joint remains unchanged. Thermite welding is used for connecting aluminum, copper and steel-aluminum conductors. The thermite connecting pipe consists of tube, bushing and the thermite mass. The tube of the connecting pipe for welding steel-aluminum and aluminum conductors is made of 0.8 - 1.2 mm thick sheet steel, and the bushing of primary АД-1 (AD-1) aluminum. The tube of connecting pieces for copper conductors is of a compact or slitted copper shape with 1.5 - 2 mm thick walls; the bushing is of phosphorus bronze, produced according to ГОСТ 4515-48 (GOST 4515-48). Thermite connecting pieces may get

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Connection of Multi-Wire Conductors by Means of Thermite Welding

spoiled when exposed to humidity, and have to be stored in rooms with a temperature of +16°C. When welded, the conductors are connected by means of tongs. These tongs have a clamping device designed for conductors with a diameter of 8 - 32 mm. For small-section conductors (16 - 70 mm^2) smaller tongs may be used. To obtain high-quality welds the ends of the conductors have to be rectified, cleaned from dirt, degreased, notched and then trimmed with a greaseless card brush. The ends of the conductors are then inserted into the thermite connecting piece up to the end of the bushing, and are clamped. The connecting pipe is lighted with a special match. The welding operation is performed during the smelting of the bushing. Upon welding steel-aluminum and aluminum conductors, the slag and the steel tube is removed; and after welding copper and bronze conductors, only the slag is stripped off, since the copper tube is welded to the conductor. Copper conductors are welded without flux. The phosphorus copper used as bushing serves as a dioxidizing reagent furnishing high-quality welds. When joining the ends of copper conductors, only the phosphorus copper is fused, filling in the vacuum between the wires, the ends and the space between the conductors and the tube. Thus, a monolithic all-metal connection is obtained. When joining steel-aluminum conductors, only the aluminum wires of the conductor are

Connection of Multi-Wire Conductors by Means of Thermite Welding

welded. The aluminum of the conductor is also fused when the connecting piece is burned with the bushing. The connecting pipes for these conductors have a large-diameter aluminum bushing, which increases the quality of welding. When welding conductors, the position of the clamp tongs is of utmost importance. In order to avoid the pouring out of melted aluminum, the tongs have to be kept horizontally with the conductors, which are to be joined. The electric resistance of a welded connection should not be higher than that of the conductor by more than 20%. Measurings are carried out with a micrometer having a multiplying factor of 5 μohm and a measuring range of $5 \cdot 10^{-6}$ - $5 \cdot 10^{-1}$ ohm. Low-quality welding results from careless preparation of conductors; poorly-adjusted tongs; use of thermite connecting pipes with cracks in the thermite mass; insufficient, excess and also unilateral feeding; jamming of conductors into the connecting pipe; deficiency in asbestos bands; inclined position of the conductors during the welding operation; and lighting the connecting piece on its compact mass side, causing the thermite mass to break off. The welded connections were repeatedly subjected to short-circuit current. Subsequent examinations revealed no changes. Mechanical tests showed that the strength of welded connections on steel-aluminum conductors was 30 - 50% of the strength of the con-

Connection of Multi-Wire Conductors by Means of Thermite Welding

ductors, and on copper conductors 60 - 70%. Joints previously welded on 35 - 110 kv transmission lines were carried out in the form of a loop. At present, however, welded connections are made with the help of two connecting sleeves by means of the МГП-12 (MGP-12) press. Thus, the overall length of the welded joint does not exceed the standard length of the sleeves. Thermite welding was first used in the Mosenergo system on the AC-150 (AS-150) conductor, when reassembling the ЛЭП (LEP) in 1957. Early in 1960, the Mosenergo grid had in operation a total of 6,000 welded connections on 35 - 500 kv copper conductors with sections of 50 - 95 mm^2, and on steel-aluminum conductors with sections of 35 - 500 mm^2. While being in operation now for two years, the strength characteristics of the welded joints remained unchanged. The thermite welding yielded best results on the assembly of 220 - 500 kv transmission lines, where each loop-welding with thermite connecting pipes was performed in 0.5 h. Welded joints are now experimentally used on 220 and 500 kv lines of the LEP, on which the steel core of the connecting sleeve is not used. The joints are held together by the aluminum body of the sleeve which is pressed on. The author emphasizes that the thermite welding of multi-wire conductors is the most reliable and economical method of connecting conductors. The "Armset" trust is to start production of improved

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A163/A026

Connection of Multi-Wire Conductors by Means of Thermite Welding

short-sized presses designed for assembling sleeves on transmission lines with medium sections up to 240 mm^2. There are 5 figures, 2 tables and 1 reference.

Card 5/5

YAKOBSON, Il'ya Abramovich; VASIL'YEV, A.A., red.; VORONIN, K.P., tekhn. red.

[Making pressed contact connections for electric wires and electric lines] Opressovanie kontaktnykh soedinenii provodov i trosov. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1961. 47 p. (Biblioteka elektromontera, no.41) (MIRA 14:9)

(Electric connectors)

YAKOBSON, I.A., inzh.

Practice of welding electric lines by means of thermit charges.
Elek.sta. 33 no.11:63-67 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Electric lines—Welding)

YAKOBSON, I.A., inzh.

Joining of cables with aluminum strands having a cross section up to 10 mm. by a pressure technique. Energ.stroi. no.30:91-95 '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Spetsial'nyy uchastok Vsesoyuznogo tresta po montazhu elektrostantsiy, podstantsiy i sooruzheniyu liniy elektroperedach tsentral'nykh rayonov Glavelektroset'stroya Ministerstva stroitel'stva elektrostantsiy SSSR.

(Electric lines)

KHOMYAKOV, Mikhail Vasil'yevich; YAKOBSON, Il'ya Abramovich; KAMINSKIY, Ye.A., red.; LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Thermite welding of multiwire conductors] Termitnaia svarka mnogoprovolochnykh provodov. Izd.2., dop. i perer. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1963. 78 p. (Biblioteka elektromontera, no.88) (MIRA 16:6)

(Electric lines--Welding)

YAKOBSON, I.A., inzh.; ZAKHAROV, A.P., tekhnik

Use of cast casings from epoxy resin compounds in the installation of outdoor-type cable jointing sleeves. Elek. sta. 35 no.3:51-54 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:6)

KAYETANOVICH, Mikhail Mikhaylovich; YAKOBSON, Il'ya Abramovich; KARSAULIDZE, A.N., red.

[Splicing of the wires of overhead power transmission lines] Soedinenie provodov vozdushnykh linii elektro-peredachi. Moskva, Energiia, 1964. 69 p. (Biblioteka elektromontera, no.132) (MIRA 17:9)

YAKOBSON, I. I.

23929 YAKOBSON, I. I. Russkiy Fizik N. A. Gezekhus. (1844-1919). Priroda, 1949, No. 7, S. 70-76. -- Bibliogr: S 75-76, 5. Portr.

SO: Letopis, No. 32, 1949.

YAKOBSON, I. I.

Kolovrat-Chervinskiy, L. S.

V. A. Borodovskiy and L. S. Kolovrat-Chervinskiy. (From the history of early Russian studies of radioactivity.) Usp. fiz. nauk 47 no. 1, 1952. p. 115-130

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952, UNCLASSIFIED

YAKOBSON, I.T.

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IRMC

Initial radioactive investigations in Russia. I. I. Yakobson. *Trudy Fiz.-Tekh. Inst., Akad. Nauk Uzbek. SSR.* 5, 118-35(1953).—A review with particular attention to the work of V. A. Borodovskii, G. N. Antonov, I. I. Borgman, A. P. Sokolov, and L. S. Kolovrat-Chervinskii. 34 references. K. D. Misch

SOV/137-58-9-20219

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 9, p 299 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Yakobson, I.I., Shirokiy, P.L., Khil'ko, N.I., Chubarov, L.B.

TITLE: Technical Quality Control With Gamma Rays From Radioactive Cobalt Co^{60} (Tekhnicheskiy kontrol' gamma-luchami radioaktivnogo kobal'ta Co^{60})

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Tashkentsk. in-t inzh. zh.-d. transp., 1957, Nr 7, pp 131-142

ABSTRACT: Described are γ-ray emitters, apparatus for flaw detection with γ-rays, methods for plotting gamma-diagrams, and the sensitivity of the method of flaw detection with γ-rays. The method is developed for the utilization of the GUP-Co-0.5-1 installation for γ-ray examination of steel 10-170 mm thick. For small thicknesses of steel (~ 10 mm) it is considered feasible to use Co^{60} provided that the focal distance is increased to 40-50 cm and that Pb electrons [electrodes? Transl. Note] are used. 1. Steel---Inspection 2. Gamma rays---Applications 3. Gamma ray analysis--Equipment 4. Cobalt isotopes T.R. (Radioactive)---Performance

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YAKOBSON, I. I.

LATYSHEV, G. D.

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5410

Tashkentskaya konferentsiya po mirnomu ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii, Tashkent, 1959.

Trudy (Transactions of the Tashkent Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy) v. 2. Tashkent, Izd-vo AN UzSSR, 1960. 449 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR.

Responsible Ed.: S. V. Starodubtsev, Academician, Academy of Sciences Uzbek SSR. Editorial Board: A. A. Abdullayev, Candidate of Physics and Mathematics; D. M. Abdurasulov, Doctor of Medical Sciences; U. A. Arifov, Academician, Academy of Sciences Uzbek SSR; A. A. Borodulina, Candidate of Biological Sciences; V. N. Ivashev; G. S. Ikramova; A. Ye. Kiv; Ye. M. Lobanov, Candidate of Physics and Mathematics; A. I. Nikolayev, Candidate of Medical Sciences; D. Nishanov, Candidate of Chemical Sciences; A. S. Sadykov, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR, Academician, Academy of Sciences Uzbek SSR; Yu. N. Talanin,

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Transactions of the Tashkent (Cont.) SOV/5410

Candidate of Physics and Mathematics; Ya. Kh. Turakulov, Doctor of Biological Sciences. Ed.: R. I. Khamidov; Tech. Ed.: A. G. Babakhanova.

PURPOSE : The publication is intended for scientific workers and specialists employed in enterprises where radioactive isotopes and nuclear radiation are used for research in chemical, geological, and technological fields.

COVERAGE: This collection of 133 articles represents the second volume of the Transactions of the Tashkent Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. The individual articles deal with a wide range of problems in the field of nuclear radiation, including: production and chemical analysis of radioactive isotopes; investigation of the kinetics of chemical reactions by means of isotopes; application of spectral analysis for the manufacturing of radioactive preparations; radioactive methods for determining the content of elements in the rocks; and an analysis of methods for obtaining pure substances. Certain

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instruments used, such as automatic regulators, flowmeters, level gauges, and high-sensitivity gamma-relays, are described. No personalities are mentioned. References follow individual articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

KARASEV, N.F., inzh.; YAKOBSON, I.M., inzh.

Constructing the second section of the Frunzensk line of the Moscow subway. Transp.stroi. 9 no.2:30-34 F '59.
(MIRA 12:5)

(Moscow--Subways) (Tunneling)

KRIVOSHEIN, A.N., inzh.; REZNICHENKO, Ye.D., inzh.; YAKOBSON, I.M., inzh.

Precast reinforced concrete linings in the runway tunnels of the Moscow subway. Shakht. Stroi. 4 no.3:19-23 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:11)

(Moscow--Subways) (Precast concrete construction)

KARASEV, N.F., inzh.; YAKOBSON, I.M., inzh.

Using compressed air in tunneling. Transp.stroi. 10 no.1: 17-19 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Moscow--Tunneling)
(Compressed air)

KARASEV, N.F., inzh.; YAKOBSON, I.M., inzh.

Construction of the Kaluzhskiy line of the Moscow subway. Transp. stroi. 12 no.11:26-29 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Moscow--Subways)

L 27248-66

ACC NR: AP6009861 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/004/0053/0053

AUTHORS: Yudin, Ye. Ya.; Tsodikov, V. Ya.; Khusainova, O. M.; Yakobson, I. M.; Terekhin, A. S.; Butkin, B. I.; Chuchayev, V. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: Composite noise damper. Class 27, No. 178934

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 4, 1966, 53

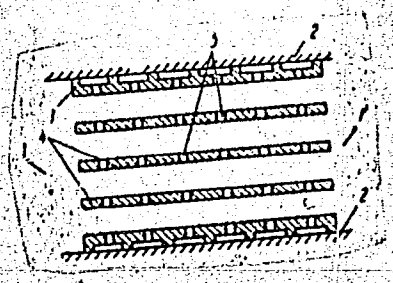
TOPIC TAGS: acoustic noise, sound absorption

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a composite noise damper for gas-dynamical equipment, engine exhaust channels, and ventilator shafts. The damper contains resonators placed along the side walls of the channel and sheets of sound absorbing material placed parallel to the resonators (see Fig. 1). To increase the damping efficiency and to decrease the consumption of the sound absorbing material, the sheets have open holes along their entire length for absorption of sound waves at both high and low frequencies.

Card 1/2 UDC: 62--758.34

L 27248-66
ACC NR: AP6009861

Fig. 1. 1 - exhaust channel; 2 - channel walls; 3 - resonators; 4 - sheets; 5 - open holes in sheets.



Orig. art. has: 1 diagram.

SUB CODE: 20, 13/ SUBM DATE: 01Feb65

Card 2/2

YAKOBSON, I. S.

YAKOBSON, I. S. "Histological changes in houseflies under the action of hexachloro cyclohexane", Trudy Tsentr. nauch.-issled. dezinfekts in-ta, Issue 5, 1949, p. 142-45.

SO: U-4631, 16 Sept 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykt Statey, No. 24, 1949).

ZEYEMAN, Miloslav[Seeman, Miloslav], prof. doktor med. nauk; SOKOLOVA, Ye.O.[translator]; TRUTNEV, V.K., zasl. deyatel' nauki, prof.[deceased], red.; LYAPIDEVSKIY, S.S., dots., red.; YAKOBSON, I.S., red.; ROMANOVA, Z.A., tekhn. red.

[Speech disorders in children] Rasstroistva rechi v detskom vozraste. Pod red. i s predisl. V.K.Trutneva i S.S. Liapidevskogo. Moskva, Medgiz, 1962. 298 p. (MIRA 16:6) Translated from the Czech.
(SPEECH, DISORDERS OF) (CHILDREN--DISEASES)

SUKHORUKOVA, L.I.; YAKOBSON, L.S.

Changes in the central nervous system of dogs in chronic intoxication with alcohol (morphological and histochemical study). Zhur. nevr. i. psikh. 65 no.3:423-430 '65.
(MIRA 18:4)

1. Laboratoriya patomorfologii (zaveduyushchiy - kand. med. nauk V.A. Romasenko) Instituta psikhiatrii AMN SSSR, Moskva.

BABSKIY, Ye.B.;VINOGRADOVA, T.S.;GURFINKEL', V.S.;YAKOBSON, Is.S.

Physical picture of cardiohemodynamography. Doklady Akad. nauk SSSR. 92 no.1:185-188 1 Sept 1953. (CLML 25:4)

1. Active Member Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR for Babskiy.

MAN'KOVSKIY, N.B.; ZLATOVEROV, A.I.; MADORSKIY, V.A.; FAVORSKIY, B.A.; YAKOBSON, I.S.

Reviews. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 65 no.11:1750-1752 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

YAKOBSON, I. V., CAND TECH SCI, "~~INVESTIGATION~~ Study OF THE ~~RUDOGONESS~~ wear AND DURABILITY OF ~~SPHERICAL~~ ball-and-socket JOINTS OF AIRCRAFT DESIGNS." KIEV, 1961. (KIEV INST OF CIVIL AIR FLEET). (KL, 3-61, 223).

GORIN, Boris Nikolayevich; LOKSHIN, Meyer Vul'fovich; YAKOBSON, L.Ya., red.; LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhn.red.

[Measure of the dielectric loss angle in the presence of electric and magnetic influences] Izmerenie ugla dielektricheskikh poter' pri nalichii vliianii. Moskva, Gos.energ. izd-vo, 1959. 55 p. (MIRA 12:9)
(Dielectric constants)

YAKOBSON, K.E.

Stratigraphy of the Artinskian stage in the Bel'skaya Depression (Bashkirian cis-Ural region). Inform.sbcr. VSEGEI no.43:31-38 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

(Bashkiria--Geology, Stratigraphic)

YAKOBSON, K.E.

Correlation of Pre-Ordovician strata of Volyn' and Podolia. Dokl. AN SSSR 142 no.3:663-666 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut. Predstavleno akademikom D.V.Nalivkinym.
(Volyn'-Podolian Upland--Geology, Stratigraphic)

BRUNS, Ye. P.; YAKOBSON, K. E.

Comparison of cross sections and a general plan for the division of Pre-Ordovician layers in Volhynia and Podolia. Trudy VSEGEI 91:59-84 '63. (MIRA 17:7)

YAKOBSON, K.E.

Early Cambrian history of the geological development in the southwest of the Russian Platform. Dokl. AN SSSR 154 no.1: 108-110 Ja'64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Predstavleno akademikom D.V. Nalivkinym.

Yakobson, K.K.

YAKOBSON, K.K., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk

Calculating bridge spans using the method of limited forces. Tekh. zhel.dor. 6 no.10:6-7 O'47. (MLRA 8:12)

(Bridges)

YAKOBSON, K. K.

"Computation of Ferro-Concrete Bridges", published by State Publishers of Railway Transport Literature, Moscow, 1948.

YAKOBSON, K. K.

The design of reinforced concrete bridges. A text-book for students of railroad transportation schools Moskva, Gos. transp. zhel.-dor. izd-vo, 1948 190 p. (49-24984)

TG335.I2

1. Bridges, Concrete. 2. Strains and stresses

YAKOBSON, K.K.

BERG, O.Ya., inzhener

"Cracks in reinforced concrete and designing of bridges with thrustless type spans." K.K.Yakobson. Reviewed by O.Ia.Berg. Tekh.zhel.dor.7 no.7:31-32 Jl '48. (MLRA 8:11)
(Reinforced concrete) (Bridges, Concrete) (Yakobson, K.K.)

YAKOBSON, K.K., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.

Calculating losses of prestressing in reinforced concrete. Trudy NIIZHT no.8:143-162 '52. (MIRA 11:6)
(Prestressed concrete)

124-57-1-1172

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 1, p 162 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Yakobson, K. K.

TITLE: On the Interaction of the Temperature and the Shrinkage of Concrete on the Joint Section of a Metallic Beam and a Reinforced-concrete Plate (O vozdeystvii temperatury i usadki betona na ob"yedinennoye secheniye metallicheskoy balki s zhelezobetonnoy plitoy)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Novosibir. in-ta inzh. zh.-d. transp., 1955, Nr 11, pp 323-330

ABSTRACT: Temperature and shrinkage stresses are determined in T-beams, the flange slabs of which consist of reinforced-concrete plates, while the webs are made of metal. Formulas are provided for the determination of the stresses in the slab and the web with due account of the creep in the concrete. The temperature is assumed to be constant; the shrinkage and creep are assumed to obey exponential laws. Numerical examples are given.

1. Beams--Stresses--Mathematical analysis 2. Reinforced concrete--Stresses --Mathematical analysis

Card 1/1

M. A. Zadoyan

SOV/124-57-7-8378
Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 7, p 140 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Yakobson, K. K.

TITLE: Some Dynamic Characteristics of Suspension Bridges (Nekotoryye dinamicheskiye kharakteristiki visyachikh mostov)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Novosibir. in-ta inzh. zh.-d. transp., 1955, Nr 12, pp 102-117

ABSTRACT: For the purpose of an approximate determination of the vertical-vibration frequencies of a continuous three-span stiffening beam the author proposes adopting for the beam frequency coefficients the mean values therefor computed from their values in the two cases, respectively, of a simply supported beam and of a clamped beam, both of the mean span length. It is recommended that verification of the dymanic stability and determination of the horizontal-vibration frequencies of a bridge be done with the well-known formulae. An analysis of the dynamic characteristics of the Tacoma Narrows Bridge [Tacoma Narrows, Washington, U. S. A.; Transl. Note] confirms that a loss of dynamic stability actually can occur. The precision of the results obtainable by the proposed method of determining the dynamic

SOV/124-57-7-8378

Some Dynamic Characteristics of Suspension Bridges

characteristics is demonstrated with a number of examples.

N. K. Snitko

Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Yakobson, K. K. and Vlasov, G.M.

TITLE: Reduction of the weight of small assembled reinforced concrete bridges. (Snizheniye vesa malykh sbornykh zhelezobetonnykh Mostov).

PERIODICAL: "Beton i Zhelezobeton" (Concrete and Reinforced Concrete), 1957, No.2, pp.58-59 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The "pile"-tressle bridges of Ingenieur N.M. Kolokolov's can be mass-produced efficiently and assembled. The speed of erection constitutes the main advantage of this method. A railway bridge (49 m long) was erected in 6 days. A highly organised and specialised party can complete a 30 m run of this bridge in one day. The Lentransmostprojekt developed a transportable bridge section of a width of 5 m, designed by E. A. Artamonov. However, these units are not very economical as the concrete consumption is 37% higher than in N.M. Kolokolov's design and by 59% higher than by a method developed by the Novosibirsk Institute of Rail Transport (NIIZHT). The weight of the units (23.5 tons) create difficulties in hoisting, even with 45 ton capacity railway cranes. The Kolokolov unit weighs only 9 tons. The Institute NIIZHT (Bridge Building Laboratory) has designed a single unit bridge section with attachable cantilever ends. This 5 m wide unit weighs 15.4 tons and can be

Reduction in the weight of small assembled reinforced concrete bridges. (Cont.)

handled easily with a 50 ton crane. An analysis has shown that the volume of concrete and reinforced concrete of bridges up to 20 m span constitutes 70% of thewhole weight. There is one drawing and one table.

YAKOBSON, K. K.

YAKOBSON, K.K., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; KUSHNEREV, A.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

"Reinforced concrete bridges for motor vehicles" by N.I.Polivanov. Reviewed by K.K.IAkobson, A.M.Kushnerev. Bet.i zhel.-bet. (MIRA 10:11) no.7:294-295 Jl '57.
(Bridges, Concrete) (Polivanov, N.I.)

YAKOBSON, K.K., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; ANTSIPEROVSKIY, V.S., inzh.

Computing decrease in pretensioning as a result of stressing concrete reinforcement at different times. Transp. stroi. 8 no.8:29-30 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Prestressed concrete)

YAKOBSON, K.K., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; USTINOV, V.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; POVALIYAYEV, Ye.P., inzh.

Manual for constructing metal bridges ("Metal bridges" by K.G. Protasov and others. Reviewed by K.K. IAkobson, V.P.Ustinov, E.P.Povaliaev). Transp.stroi. 8 no.10:31-32 O '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Bridges, Iron and steel)
(Protasov, K.G.)

YAKOBSON, K.K., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; USTINOV, V.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Effectiveness of using polygonal reinforcements in making reinforced concrete span structures. Transp.stroi. 10 no.3:51 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Reinforced concrete)

YAKOBSON, K.K., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; USTINOV, V., doktor tekhn. nauk, dots.; KYABUKHO, A., otv. red.

[Calculating prestressed concrete bridge elements; handbook on planning] Raschet elementov mostov iz predvaritel'no napriazhennogo zhelezobetona; posobie dlia proektirovaniia. Novosibirsk, Novosibirskii in-t inzhenerov zhel-dor. transp., 1961. 145 p. (MIRA 17:7)

NIKONOV, N.F., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent [deceased]; YAKOBSON, K.K., otv.red., prof.

[Designing elastic unhinged symmetrical arches] Raschet uprugikh bessharnirnykh simmetrichnykh svodov. Novosibirsk, 1962. 69 p. (Novosibirsk. Institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta. Trudy, no.27). (MIRA 16:7)

(Arches)

YAKOBSON, K.K., doktor tekhn.nauk (Novosibirsk); PALKIN, F.P., kand.tekhn. nauk (Novosibirsk)

Use reinforced concrete superstructure on bridges. Put' i put.khoz. 7 no.8:14 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

(Railroad bridges)

YAKOBSON, K.K., prof.; ANTSIPEROVSKIY, V.S., inzh.

Causes of the formation of cracks in precast monolithic supports for bridges. Transp. stroi. 15 no.6:45-46 Je '65. (MIRA 18:12)

YAKOBSON, K.K., doktor tekhn. nauk (Novosibirsk); PALKIN, F.P., kand. tekhn. nauk (Novosibirsk)

Technical and economic characteristics of bridge spans. Zhel. dor. transp. 47 no. 11:66-70 N '65 (MIRA 19:1)

L 26540-66

ACC NR: AP6017411 SOURCE CODE: UR/0097/65/000/006/0031/0033

AUTHOR: Yakobson, K. K. (Doctor of technical sciences; Professor); Ustinov, V. P. (Candidate of technical sciences; Docent)

ORG: none

TITLE: Reinforced concrete span structure with straight-through beams for a span of 55 m under railroad loading

SOURCE: Beton i zhelezobeton, no. 6, 1965, 31-33

TOPIC TAGS: reinforced concrete, construction

ABSTRACT: The distinctive feature of the design was the use of main beams with a triangular lattice, and a rigid lower belt, operating in bending.

Construction of the experimental span structure required 267 m^3 500-grade concrete, and 94 tons of steel, which amounts to approximately 350 kg per m^3 of reinforced concrete.

Preassembled prestressed span structures, after further development and refinement may find applications under conditions where it is possible and desirable to carry out the mounting in the span -- on temporary intermediate towers, on the shore -- with supply by a floating or by an approach fill, -- with longitudinal approach to the span. The beams permit semihinged and hinged assembly. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 13, 11 / SUBM DATE: none

UDC: 691.328:624.21:625.1

Card 1/1

YAKOBSON, K.M.; SVIRSKAYA, S.I.; PCHELINA, O.I.

Determining the pyrogenicity ofstreptomycin. Med.prom. no.4:20-22 O-D '55. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Kontrol'nyy institut syvorotok i vaktsin imeni Tarasevicha.
(STREPTOMYCIN
pyrogenicity, determ.)

YAKOBSON, L.

Great teachers. Rabotnitsa 35 no.6:15 Je '57. (MLRA 10:8)
(Marx, Karl, 1818-1883)
(Engels, Friedrich, 1820-1895)

YAKOBSON, L

E

Country : USSR
Category: Virology. Bacterial Viruses (Phages)

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 23, 1958, No 103471

Author : Yakobson, L.
Inst : -
Title : Current State of the Bacteriophagia Problem

Orig Pub: Sb. Bakteriofagiya. Tbilisi. Gruzmedgiz, 1957, 19-33

Abstract: A review of the recent data on the structure of phage, its chemical composition and mechanism of interaction with the microbial cell. Phage possesses a specific metabolism which is different from the metabolism of the bacteria sensitive to it. Existing data on the synthesis of DNA by phage and its other properties

Card : 1/2

Country : USSR
Category: Virology. Bacterial Viruses (Phages)

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 23, 1958, 103471

permit us to assert that phage is of a living virus nature. The role of phage in bacterial variability is noted. For the purpose of obtained phages with active lytic properties and a broad spectrum of lytic action it is suggested that they be made to multiply on cultures rich in polyvalent antigen. The author ascribes great importance to phage as a very effective agent in the prophylaxis and therapy of infectious diseases. The value of using phage for the diagnosis of microbial cultures and for epidemiological analysis is emphasized. Bibliography -- 24 titles. -- Ya. I. Rautenshteyn.

Card : 2/2

AUTHORS: Alekseyev, M.F., Yakobson, L.G., Dvinyanina, M.P., 32-3-12/52
Lavrent'yeva, M.M.

TITLE: The Accelerated Analysis of Mixtures Containing Ammonia and Methylamine (Uskorennyy analiz smesey, soderzhashchikh ammiak i metilaminy)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol. 24, Nr 3, pp. 283-287 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A method of determination was worked out which was developed from three different methods. One of them is the chromatographic analysis according to Fuks and Rappoport /Ref. 3/. From a hydro-chloric acid solution three samples are taken. In the first sample dimethylamine is determined polargraphically or by hydrazine-method. In the second sample the hydrochlorides of ammonia and monomethylamine are treated with butanol and chloroform. The third sample serves for the chromatographic determination of trimethyl-amine. Should the solution contain less than 0.25 g/l ammonia, determination of ammonium chloride cannot be carried out with butanol but, according to Leon /Ref. 2/, by a precipitation with

Card 1/2

The Accelerated Analysis of Mixtures Containing Ammonia and Methylaine 32-3-12/52

sodium cobaltinitrite. The extraction of trimethylamine in chromatographic determination is carried out, instead of with butanol, with benzene according to Gerber and Hildi /Ref. 9/ as in this way a better separation is attained. Chromatographic determination was carried out in a mixture of starch and calcium oxide with bromothymol blue. Titration is carried out with a 0.02-0.05n sulphuric acid solution. The accuracy attained satisfied the demands made by industry and analysis si said to take three hours. There are 2 tables, and 9 references, 5 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Kemerovo Nitrogen Fertilizers Plant (Kemerovskiy azotno-tukovyy zavod)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Ammonium compounds-Analysis 2. Methylamine compounds-Analysis
3. Butanol-Applications 4. Chloroform-Applications

Card 2/2

YAKOBSON, L.E.

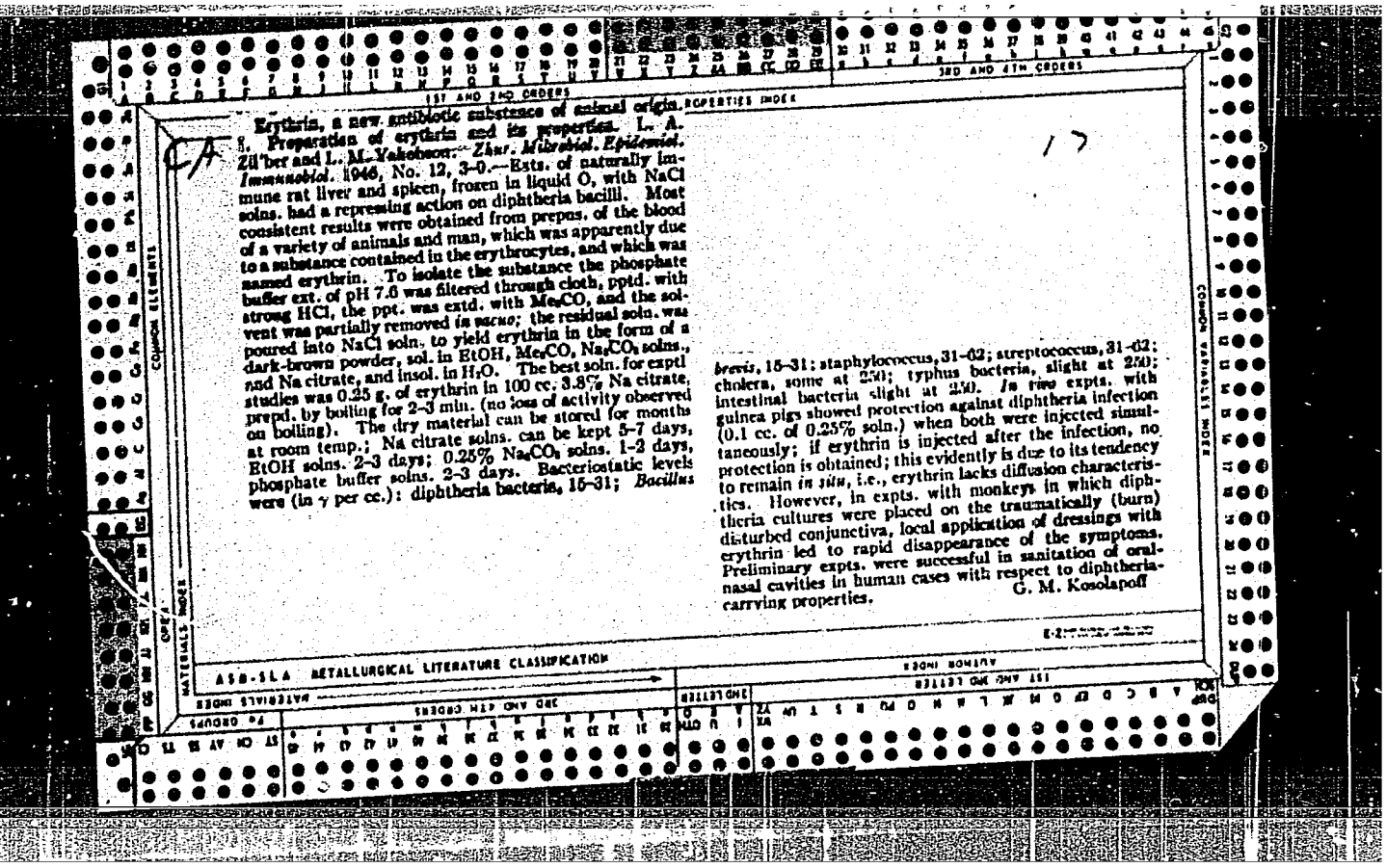
YAKOBSON, L.I., redaktor; YUDZON, D.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Manual of estimates and norms for major repairs of buildings and installations in railroad transportation; building construction, sanitary engineering, equipment and railroad water supply] Smetno-normativnyi spravochnik po kapital'nomu remontu zdanii i sooruzhenii zheleznodorozhnogo transporta; konstruktsii zdanii, sanitarnaia tekhnika, ekipirovochnye ustroistva i zheleznodorozhnoe vodosnabzhenie. Moskva, Gos.transp. zhel-dor. izd-vo, 1954.237 p. (MLRA 8:11)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R) Ministerstvo putey soobshcheniya. (Railroads--Buildings and structures)

YAKOBSON, L. M., AND Z. V. YERMOL'YEVA

"Bacteriophage," in the book: Rukovodstvo po syvorotochnomu i vaktsinomu delu (Manual on Serum and Vaccine work), 1943



Erythrin, a new antibiotic substance of animal origin. PROPERTIES INDEX

CA 8. Preparation of erythrin and its properties. L. A. Zil'ber and L. M. Yakobson. *Zhur. Mikrobiol. Epidemiol. Immunobiol.* 1946, No. 12, 3–0.—Exts. of naturally immune rat liver and spleen, frozen in liquid O, with NaCl solns. had a repressing action on diphtheria bacilli. Most consistent results were obtained from prepns. of the blood of a variety of animals and man, which was apparently due to a substance contained in the erythrocytes, and which was named erythrin. To isolate the substance the phosphate buffer ext. of pH 7.6 was filtered through cloth, pptd. with strong HCl, the ppt. was extd. with Me_2CO, and the solvent was partially removed *in vacuo*; the residual soln. was poured into NaCl soln. to yield erythrin in the form of a dark-brown powder, sol. in EtOH, Me_2CO, Na_2CO_3 solns., and Na citrate, and insol. in H_2O. The best soln. for exptl studies was 0.25 g. of erythrin in 100 cc. 3.8% Na citrate, prepd. by boiling for 2–3 min. (no loss of activity observed on boiling). The dry material can be stored for months at room temp.; Na citrate solns. can be kept 5–7 days, EtOH solns. 2–3 days; 0.25% Na_2CO_3 solns. 1–2 days, phosphate buffer solns. 2–3 days. Bacteriostatic levels were (in γ per cc.): diphtheria bacteria, 15–31; *Bacillus brevis*, 15–31; staphylococcus, 31–62; streptococcus, 31–62; cholera, some at 250; typhus bacteria, slight at 250; intestinal bacteria slight at 250. *In vivo* expts. with guinea pigs showed protection against diphtheria infection (0.1 cc. of 0.25% soln.) when both were injected simultaneously; if erythrin is injected after the infection, no protection is obtained; this evidently is due to its tendency to remain *in situ*, i.e., erythrin lacks diffusion characteristics. However, in expts. with monkeys in which diphtheria cultures were placed on the traumatically (burn) disturbed conjunctiva, local application of dressings with erythrin led to rapid disappearance of the symptoms. Preliminary expts. were successful in sanitation of oral-nasal cavities in human cases with respect to diphtheria-carrying properties.

G. M. Kosolapoff

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PA 12/49T80

YAKOBSON, L. M.

USSR/Medicine - Enzymes Jul/Aug 48
Medicine - Bacteria, Subtilis

"Formation of Amino Nitrogen from Ammonia and Alpha-Keto Acids With the Aid of B. Subtilis Ferments," M. G. Kritsman, L. M. Yakobson, and A. S. Konikova, Inst of Biol and Med Chem, Acad Med Sci USSR, Moscow, 4½ pp

"Biokhimiya" Vol XIII, No 4

The ferment preparations (I) of the vegetative form of B. subtilis and phosphate extracts from an acetone preparation of these bacteria form NH_2-N from ammonia and pyroracemic acid. In the

12/49T80

USSR/Medicine - Enzymes (Contd) Jul/Aug 48

presence of ammonia, I can also form NH_2-N from α-ketoglutaric acid. Spore suspensions and spores treated with acetone cannot do this. Submitted 16 Dec 47.

12/49T80

YAKOBSON, L. M.

PA 12/49T75

USSR/Medicine - Bacteria
Medicine - Microorganisms

May/Jun 48

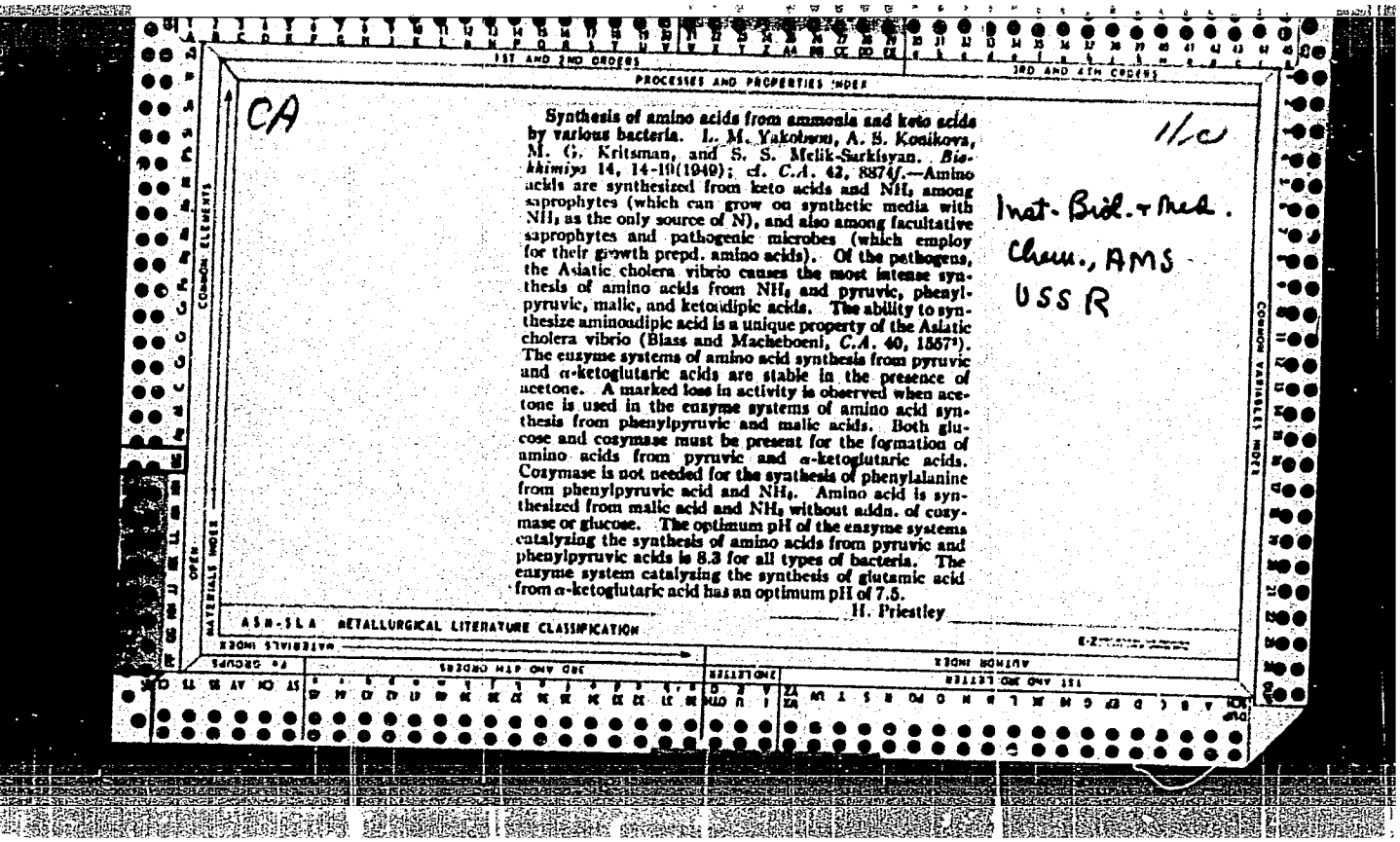
"Review of A. M. Kuzmin's Book, 'Chemistry and Biochemistry of Pathogenic Microbes,'" A. S. Konikova and L. M. Yakobson, 2½ pp

"Biokhimiya" Vol XIII, No 3

Chapter-by-chapter review. Gives book a lukewarm reception. Some chapters are useful, others need rewriting. Published by Medgiz, Moscow, 1946, 276 pp, 10,000 copies.

[redacted]

12/49T75



1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

CA

Synthesis of amino acids from ammonia and keto acids by various bacteria. L. M. Yakolevn, A. S. Konikova, M. G. Kritsman, and S. S. Melik-Sarkisyan. *Biokhimiya* 14, 14-19(1949); cf. *C.A.* 42, 8874f.—Amino acids are synthesized from keto acids and NH_3 among saprophytes (which can grow on synthetic media with NH_3 as the only source of N), and also among facultative saprophytes and pathogenic microbes (which employ for their growth prepd. amino acids). Of the pathogens, the Asiatic cholera vibrio causes the most intense synthesis of amino acids from NH_3 and pyruvic, phenylpyruvic, malic, and ketoadipic acids. The ability to synthesize aminoadipic acid is a unique property of the Asiatic cholera vibrio (Blass and Macheboeni, *C.A.* 40, 1557[3]). The enzyme systems of amino acid synthesis from pyruvic and α-ketoglutaric acids are stable in the presence of acetone. A marked loss in activity is observed when acetone is used in the enzyme systems of amino acid synthesis from phenylpyruvic and malic acids. Both glucose and cozymase must be present for the formation of amino acids from pyruvic and α-ketoglutaric acids. Cozymase is not needed for the synthesis of phenylalanine from phenylpyruvic acid and NH_3. Amino acid is synthesized from malic acid and NH_3 without addn. of cozymase or glucose. The optimum pH of the enzyme systems catalyzing the synthesis of amino acids from pyruvic and phenylpyruvic acids is 8.3 for all types of bacteria. The enzyme system catalyzing the synthesis of glutamic acid from α-ketoglutaric acid has an optimum pH of 7.5.

H. Priestley

11,c

Inst. Biol. + Med. Chem., AMS USSR

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SAMARINA, O.P.; KRISTMAN, M.G.; YAKOBSON, L.M.; KONIKOVA, A.S.

Amino-acid composition of bacteria. Biokhimiia, Moskva 15 no.3: 287-290 May-June 1950. (CIML 20:7)

1. Institute of Biological and Medical Chemistry, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, Moscow.

YAKOBSON, L.M., professor.

Microbiological standardization methods for antibiotics. Trudy VNIIA no.1:5-10 '53. (MLRA 8:1)
(Antibiotics--Testing)

YAKOBSON L. M.

MD

Eritrin. L. M. Yakobson, A. S. Konikova, A. I. Chamovai, and N. N. Dobbert. *Trudy Vsesoyuz. Nauch. Issledovatel. Inst. Antibiotikov* 1953, No. 1, 152–7.—Eritrin, an antibiotic extd. from liver and spleen of white rats, is an amorphous, dark-red powder, sol. in weak alkalies, acetone, and insol. in water and acids. It remains biologically active when heated at 70° for 10 min. in neutral or weak alk. or acid solns. In weakly alk. media, eritrin is inactivated in 48–60 hrs. It can be pptd. out by $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ and acids, especially by trichloroacetic acid. Eritrin destroys almost completely the activity of D-amino acid oxidase; it also decreases the activiy of glutamic acid dehydrogenase by about 50%. The decrease of activity of the above substances probably is due to the presence of hemin.

V. Mihajlov

YAKOBSON, L. M.

"Changes in the Diphtheria Pathogen Under the Effect of Antiotics", a report presented at the First All-Union Conferance Devoted to the Clinical-Experimental Study of Antibiotics, Moscow, 25-27 April 1955, Antibiotiki, No k, 1956

YAKOBSON, L. M. Prof.

"Present State of the Bacteripphage Problem," report presented at the Conference on the Problem of Bacteriophage, Tbilisi, Oct 1955.

U-3,054,016

YAKOBSON, L.M.

"The Antimicrobial Activity of Biomycin," by L. M. Yakobson, I. S. Buyanovskaya, L. A. Belyayeva, and Ye. V. Kubshinova, All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Antibiotics, Biomitsin (Biomycin), Medgiz, Moscow, 1956, pp 7-15

This work discusses methods developed to determine the antimicrobial spectrum of biomycin. Activity of the drug was considered from two aspects: (1) the range of action was investigated to determine the antimicrobial activity of the drug, and; (2) conditions for standardizing commercial biomycin were established. The spectrum was explored according to the usual technique employed in studying drugs with unknown ranges of activity; this technique is described in detail in the text.

The activity of biomycin on anaerobic cultures was tested on a Tarozzi medium covered with a layer of vaseline. Results were calculated according to the completeness of the suppression of growth after the test cultures had been kept at 37° for 18-20 hours. Average data collected in numerous experiments are presented in a table, which shows the lowest concentration in units/ml which suppressed the growth of 35 microorganisms -- typhoid, paratyphoid, and dysentery bacilli, Vibrio cholera, Staphylocci, B. coli, B. anthracoides, B. mycoides, B. perfringens, and others.

Sum. 1360

YAKOBSON, L.M.

It was found that gram-positive and gram-negative, spore-forming and non-spore-forming, obligate aerobic and anaerobic microorganisms were sensitive to very low concentrations of biomycin. The article notes high activity with respect to pathogens of dysentery, cholera, and gas gangrene. It states that these spectra cannot be used for strandardizing commercial preparations. The agar-diffusion method developed and tested for this purpose is described. Comparative sensitivity of several microorganisms to biomycin as determined by this method is presented in a table. The capacity of various buffer solutions to diffuse in agar was calculated according to the size of the area in which growth of test microorganisms was suppresed, and according to the clearness of this area. Average results of these experiments are shown in another table. A fourth gives results of experiments which established that a buffer solution containing phosphate (Na_2HPO_4 in a 0.2 M and 0.1 M solutions of citric acid) increases the diameter of the cleared area. Results of a number of experiments with various media in which the size and clearness of the area of suppression of growth of test microorganism L_2 was calculated are shown in a fifth table.

The work states that the agar-diffusion method described herein is used for standardizing commercial preparations, and instructions for control are designated.

SUM-1360

YAKOBSON, L. M.

Stability of the antimicrobial properties of biomycin was also investigated. In this way, the precision of the method developed was again verified.

The work mentions that the original method for determining the concentration of biomycin by total fluorescence (developed by Ye. N. Druzhinina in this laboratory) is based on the relation of the magnitude of the degree of activity of biomycin, determined by the agar-diffusion method, to the degree of intensity of the fluorescence of biomycin in the filtered ultraviolet light of a Bud lamp.

The following conclusions are presented on the basis of these experiments:

"1. Biomycin is a highly active antibiotic which has a wide antimicrobial spectrum. Its active concentration in the experiments described with respect to various disease pathogens fluctuates from 0.07 to 10 units/ml.

"2. Conditions for standardizing biomycin by the agar-diffusion method have been established. The lowest concentration determined by this method was one unit/ml." (U)

SUM. 1360

YAKOBSON, L.M.

USSR/Microbiology, Antibiosis and Symbiosis. F-2
Antibiotics

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, 1958, 24138

Author : Yakobson, L.M., Shiryaeva, V.L., Svirskaya, S.I., Svintsova, E.M.
Inst : Not given
Title : Modification of Dysentery Stimulant Under the Influence of Antibiotics.

Orig Pub: V sb.: Antibiotiki. Eksperim.-klinich. izuch. M., 1956, 148-159

Abstract: It was established that the least sensitivity to antibiotics exists in Bacterium dysenteriae Flexneri, the greatest in Bact. N wcastle, and intermediate in Bact. Sonne. The most effective of the antibiotics studies-- streptomycin, biomycin, terramycin and levomycetin-- was biomycin (bacteriostatic dose-- 1.6 γ/ml); the least effective is streptomycin.

Ca Card 1/3

USSR/ Microbiology, Antibiosis and Symbiosis. F-2
Antibiotics

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, 1958, 24138

Abstract: testifies to the necessity of using combined chemotherapy.

YAKOBSON, L. M.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.4 Vol.11/4 Med.Microb. etc. April58

825. ACTION OF ANTIBIOTICS AND PHAGE ON ANTIBIOTIC- AND PHAGE-RESISTANT CHOLERA VIBRIOS (Russian text) - Yakobson L. M., Tebyakina A. E. and Grigoreva V. M. Inst. for State Control of Sera and Vaccines, Moscow - ANTIBIOT. 1956, 1 (50-53) Tables 2

Biomycin- (Soviet brand of chlortetracycline) and terramycin-resistant strains of cholera vibrios were obtained. These strains, like the parent strain, were phage-sensitive. The same strain, made phage-resistant, possessed somewhat lowered sensitivity to antibiotics, especially to biomycin and laevomycetin (8-16 times lower). The authors believe that phage is capable of preserving its diagnostic therapeutic, and prophylactic activities against resistant forms of cholera vibrios.

Svinkina - Moscow (S)

YAKOBSON, L.M. (Prof.); SHYURYAYEVA, (Cand. of Med. Sci.); SVIRSKAYA, S.I. (Cand. of Med. Sci.); SVINTSOVA, Ye. M.

"Alterations That Take Place in the Dysentery Pathogen Due to the Action of Antibiotics,"

p. 148 Ministry of Health USSR Proceedings of the Second All-Union Conference on Antibiotics, 31 May - 9 June 1957. pp. 405, Moscow, Medgiz, 1957.

YAKOBSON, L.M.

IACOBSON, L. M.

USSR/Pharmacology, Toxicology. Chemotherapeutical Preparations V-7

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 5, 1958, No 23442

Author : Iacobson L.M., Svirskaia S.I., Pchelina O.I.
Inst : Not Given
Title : The Harmlessness of Chlorotetracycline According to Various Laboratory Tests.

Orig Pub : Antibiotiki, 1957, 2, No 1, 52-54

Abstract : The oral administration of chlorotetracycline to mice in doses of 50.000 and 40.000γ caused the death of 36.7-7% [sic] of the animals, and in doses of 25γ caused the death of 0.5-0.7%. The intravenous administration 1800-2250γ doses caused the death of 1.5-1.6% of the animals. In order to establish the harmlessness of chlorotetracycline both methods of administration may be recommended. An intravenous administration is recommended in a dose of not less than 1300γ for one mouse for 5 seconds duration. On the basis of tests of 1546 mice the authors recommended for both methods a 72 hour period of observation from the moment of the drug administration.

Card : 1/1

Dept. Antibiotic, Bacteriophage, State Control Inst. Vaccines + Serums im. L. A. Tarasevich

YAKOBSON, L.M.

YAKOBSON, L.M.

Examination system in the prduction of antibiotics in the U.S.S.R.
Antibiotiki 2 no.5:35-40 S-O '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Kontrol'nyy institut suvorotok i vaktsin imeni L.A.Tarasevicha.
(ANTIBIOTICS,
pharm. control in Russia (Rus))

YAKOBSON, L.M.; SVIRSKAYA, S.I.[deceased]; SVINTSOVA, Ye.M.

Attempted international standardization of erythromycin. Antibiotiki 3 no.2:38-42 Mr-Ap '58. (MIRA 12:11)

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